

## Description

Locating arrangement, particularly bore-box  
localization system, identifying unit and method for  
5 determining location

The invention relates to a locating arrangement which  
can be used to determine the position of at least one  
identification unit. The identification unit is  
10 connected e.g. to a so-called manufacturing batch  
containing a plurality of workpieces that are to be  
processed in the same way, e.g. semiconductor wafers. A  
batch contains e.g. approximately 50 or 25  
semiconductor wafers, i.e. two racks or one rack.

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It is an object of the invention to specify a simple  
locating arrangement that enables a high locating  
accuracy. In particular, system resources that can also  
be utilized for communication are intended to be taken  
20 up to the least possible extent. Moreover, the  
intention is to specify an identification unit to be  
located and a locating method.

The object in respect of the locating arrangement is  
25 achieved by means of an arrangement having the features  
specified in patent claim 1. Developments are specified  
in the subclaims.

The invention is based on the consideration that  
30 locating in the near range with electromagnetic waves,  
such as radio waves or light or infrared light, is  
admittedly technically possible but complicated in  
terms of circuitry because excessively stringent  
requirements are made of the processing times of the  
35 circuit on account of the short signal propagation  
times. Ultrasound having a propagation speed in air at  
room temperature of approximately 340 m/s is more  
suitable. Propagation times of the signals in the near

range are thus e.g. less than 50 milliseconds. Such propagation times can be detected with a tenable circuitry outlay.

5 The locating arrangement according to the invention therefore contains a plurality of ultrasonic transmitters strung along a path, e.g. at least three, six or nine ultrasonic transmitters. The distance  
10 between adjacent ultrasonic transmitters in the series is more than one meter. By virtue of this measure, transmitters can still be installed with a tenable outlay even along a path of up to several hundred meters. The actual measurement only ever requires the two nearest or only very few transmitters in the  
15 vicinity of the object to be located.

The determining method for determining the position is particularly simple if, in one development, the transmitters are strung along a straight section at  
20 mutually uniform distances between mutually adjacent transmitters. The calculation method is then in particular independent of the location, i.e. always the same for different locations.

25 In one development, the distance has a value in the range of from three meters to one meter, in particular a value of 1.6 meters. The values mentioned are a particularly good compromise between a small number of ultrasonic transmitters, high spatial resolution and  
30 short propagation time determination.

In a next development, the transmitters are arranged along an aisle, in particular along an aisle in a factory building. Semiconductor wafers or other  
35 substrates for integrated electronic circuits are preferably processed in the factory building.

In another development, the locating arrangement

contains a drive unit, which drives the transmitters in accordance with a pulsed operating mode in which ultrasonic pulses are transmitted between transmission pauses. Ultrasonic pulses are particularly well suited to the locating process.

In a next development, the drive unit works cyclically, drive signals which instigate the transmission of ultrasonic pulses being generated for the transmitters.

10 A cycle contains at least two sections in each of which a different portion of the transmitters is driven. By virtue of this measure, the propagation times from different transmitters can be determined successively without mutual interference. The number of sections per

15 cycle depends on a plurality of parameters, e.g. the required repetition rate, the locating accuracy, the time required for communication, and on hardware conditions, e.g. 12 ultrasonic transmitters are connected to one drive unit, so that multiples of 12

20 are preferably chosen. A suitable number of cycles is e.g. 36 cycles or 48 cycles.

In a next development, the drive unit preferably contains a plurality of group drive units which in each case generate the drive signals for a plurality of transmitters depending on an input signal. The drive complexity can thereby be reduced.

In one development, at least three further US transmitters are strung along a further straight section at mutually identical distances between mutually adjacent transmitters. If the two paths lie parallel to one another, then locations in parallel aisles can be detected in a simple manner. However, a

30 two-dimensional location detection is also possible, one coordinate lying along a path and the other coordinate depending on the path from which locating is effected.

In one development, at least two transmitters on different paths transmit simultaneously, so that instances of influencing are precluded or greatly reduced. This can be achieved in particular if more  
5 than one transmitter or more than three transmitters or more than six transmitters, relative to one of the two paths, lie between the two simultaneously transmitting transmitters after a parallel displacement of one path to the other path.

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In a next development, a region into which no ultrasonic signal of the transmitters or only a greatly attenuated ultrasonic signal penetrates lies between the two paths. The region is e.g. a further aisle  
15 between two aisles in which locating is effected. Thus, in semiconductor fabrication facilities, maintenance aisles are arranged between clean room aisles. No wafers are located in the maintenance aisles.

20 In one development, there are at least three further US transmitters strung along a straight main section at mutually identical distances between mutually adjacent transmitters, the main section lying transversely with respect to at least two secondary sections, in  
25 particular at an angle of 90 degrees. As a result, locating can also be performed in a main aisle that connects the transverse aisles.

In one development, the locating arrangement contains  
30 at least three radiation receivers, in particular receivers for electromagnetic radiation, such as RF (radiofrequency) or radio receivers or infrared receivers, strung along a straight section at mutually identically distances between mutually adjacent  
35 radiation receivers. The distance between adjacent receivers is at least twice as large as the distance between adjacent transmitters. In one refinement, the receivers serve for communication with the objects to

be located. The communication must be effected as rapidly as possible, with the result that ultrasound would be too slow. In one refinement, the receivers are additionally utilized for a coarse localization, reception levels being evaluated in place of propagation times. As a result, the circuitry outlay is also low in the case of the coarse localization.

In one refinement, the distance between the receivers lies in the range of from three meters and up to seven meters. As a result, it is always possible to determine a receiver whose reception signal, with respect to a unit to be localized, is considerably greater than that of the other receivers, so that the coarse localization can be carried out simply and reliably.

If, in one refinement, the receivers are arranged on the same sections as the transmitters, then the assembly outlay is low. If one receiver is in each case arranged between two transmitters, preferably at the same distance from the two transmitters, then shadowing is low.

In one development, there are a plurality of connection units at each of which a plurality of antenna modules are operated, an antenna module preferably containing a reception antenna and a plurality of transmitters, e.g. three transmitters. In one refinement, the connection units are connected via a local data transmission network e.g. via an Ethernet. The modular construction enables easy adaptation to different spatial conditions.

In a next development, the ultrasonic transmitters and the RF antennas are fixed to a ceiling or to ceiling transverse bracing.

In one development, the locating arrangement contains

at least 1000 or at least 1500 identification units which have mutually different identifications and which are arranged in the acoustic irradiation range of the transmitters. By way of example, in a factory building  
5 there are the abovementioned number of receptacle containers to be located for a plurality of substrates for integrated circuits.

The invention additionally relates to an identification  
10 unit containing a memory unit, in which is stored an identification which distinguishes the identification unit from other identically constructed identification units. The identification unit additionally contains an ultrasonic receiver, a radiation transmitter, a  
15 radiation receiver and a control unit. The control unit carries out an ultrasound propagation time measurement depending on a synchronization signal received by the radiation receiver and transmits the result toward the outside with the aid of the radiation transmitter.

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In one refinement, the identification unit contains a power-saving bistable character display unit, which displays the content to be represented even after the operating voltage has been switched off. As an  
25 alternative or in addition, the identification unit contains at least one luminous unit that can be driven via the radiation receiver, e.g. a light-emitting diode. The luminous unit identifies e.g. manufacturing units that are to be processed preferentially or  
30 particularly quickly. An identification unit currently sought can also be distinguished from other identification units by means of the luminous unit, in particular by means of a flashing luminous unit, even from several meters, thereby considerably facilitating  
35 the search even if the location is approximately known. By way of example, the identification unit sought can easily be picked out from three identification units within a radius of half a meter. The search enquiry is

input e.g. via a drive unit.

The invention additionally relates to a location determining method, having the following steps:

- 5 - constructing a locating arrangement comprising a plurality of ultrasonic transmitters along at least one path,
- constructing at least two radiation receivers or radiation transmitters that in each case receive
- 10 radiation from at least one region irradiated with sound by a transmitter,
- introducing at least one identification unit into a region irradiated with sound by at least two transmitters,
- 15 - carrying out an ultrasonic propagation time measurement from at least two transmitters to the identification unit and determining at least one propagation time datum,
- determining a fine position of the identification
- 20 unit depending on the propagation time datum,
- determining a coarse position of the identification unit with the aid of at least two radiation transmitters or radiation receivers,
- combining the fine position and the coarse
- 25 position to form a location datum.

A powerful locating method is produced which is suitable in particular for use in semiconductor fabrication facilities.

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In one development of the method, the following steps are carried out:

- determining the fine position by trigonometrical calculations in a plane which contains a section in
- 35 which the ultrasonic transmitters are strung and which contains the identification unit,
- determining a fine position by means of only one spatial coordinate.

In comparison with a three-dimensional or two-dimensional locating process that is not always necessary, the one-dimensional locating process thus carried out can be carried out very accurately and with  
5 a low outlay.

The invention additionally relates to a batch box localization system, having a locating arrangement, which extensively detects the transport paths for a  
10 plurality of batch boxes between a plurality of manufacturing installations and locates the batch boxes with an accuracy of less than two meters or less than one meter. In particular, the locating arrangement according to the invention or one of its developments  
15 is used in the batch box localization system.

In one development, the batch box localization system contains a communication system that outputs manufacturing data and/or transport data to output  
20 units fixed to the batch boxes.

As a result, it is possible not just to collect location information and output information during the storage time of the batch boxes, e.g. on a shelf, but  
25 to dynamically support the entire transport process. The crucial principle for this is the linear concept of the antenna and transmitter installation, in particular in the center along the longitudinal axis of an aisle or a so-called finger. By virtue of this principle, the  
30 antenna density can be reduced to an extent such that the required performance of an extensive localization and of a location-independent communication is achieved. The low antenna density makes it possible to achieve, in a synchronous communication protocol which  
35 is used between the RF antennas (radiofrequency), the ultrasonic transmitters and the identification units and in which one cycle is subdivided into fixed time segments, a time saving of more than 70 percent for the



fine localization by means of ultrasound, so that 70 percent of the time remains for communication processes via radio.

- 5 It becomes possible to localize a batch box along the finger longitudinal axis to an accuracy of a few centimeters. By contrast, it is not possible to effect a position determination with regard to the position in terms of the height and the width of an aisle or  
10 finger, i.e. a three-dimensional location indication. However, a three-dimensional location indication is not actually necessary for the directing function during transport since the accurate localization of a batch box is possible e.g. through the possibility of an  
15 optical signaling in the form of a flip dot or a flashing or continuously illuminated LED or lamp at the identification unit.

Consequently, the antenna modules that can be mounted  
20 along a geometrical line crucially increase the performance of the overall system, can be mounted in a simple manner and are largely independent of shelf rearrangements or relatively small conversions of the production building.

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- The invention thus solves the technical problem of planning, control, optimization and monitoring of the transport process in flexible production, in particular wafer production. The wafer boxes are transported  
30 automatically, e.g. by means of a conveyor belt, or manually, e.g. by means of transport carts. In the case of a production program oriented in customized fashion, the use of fully automatic, rigid transport systems often cannot be implemented with a tenable outlay on  
35 account of the lack of flexibility of the transport processes and the high capital expenditure. This limitation is now overcome because both extensive localization and suitable outputting of transport

directing and manufacturing information, per batch box, are carried out at any desired point in time in the transport process, with the result that controlling interventions by operators are possible at any time.

5 This possibility is also referred to as a paperless fabrication facility. It is thus possible e.g. to transport an urgent batch through manufacturing in an uncomplicated manner.

10 The invention specifies, in particular, an integrated transport directing and manufacturing information system which integrates both the path stipulation for manual transport on the basis of a fine localization of the batch boxes by radio and ultrasonic technology in  
15 the entire production building and the information and routing outputting for efficient delivery or for efficient transport of the batch box to the next manufacturing operation. Communication to the operators is carried out e.g. via a radio transponder with a  
20 bistable display that is fixed to the batch box.

As explained in even greater detail further below, the system comprises e.g. the following components:

- identification unit or DisTag (distance  
25 transponder, distance tag) as an active radio transponder with an integrated ultrasonic receiver for fine localization and a bistable display for displaying data,
- antenna modules that are extensive and modular and  
30 contain RF antennas and ultrasonic transmitters and also integrated control devices,
- data processing system or box tracking server for controlling the extensive localization and dynamic communication - comprehending the transport path - with  
35 the DisTag for information outputting of the transport directing and manufacturing information.

On account of the extensive accurate detection of the

spatial positions of the wafer boxes and also the communication possible at any point in time by means of the handover principle within the manufacturing building, the solution affords in particular the following advantages:

- extensive accurate localization with an accuracy down to a few centimeters,
- outputting of the manufacturing and transport directing information at any time in decentralized fashion at the location of occurrence, i.e. e.g. at the batch box (paperless fab),
- outputting of an item of dynamic status information, e.g. reservation, batch message or urgent batch, which assists handling processes since the information is displayed directly at the batch box itself (paperless fab),
- the manufacturing turnaround time can be shortened through minimization of search, transport and storage operations of the batch boxes and the optimization of the capacitor utilization of the manufacturing machines that is placed thereon,
- an extensive localization function in conjunction with a greatly reduced installation outlay becomes possible on account of the high range of RF and ultrasonic technology.

The invention is explained below with reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

- Figure 1 shows the division of a building area according to the linear concept taking account of a cluster condition,
- Figure 2 shows a section of a locating arrangement that forms a device,
- Figure 3 shows constituent parts of a drive and evaluation unit,
- Figure 4 shows an identification unit whose location is to be determined,
- Figure 5 shows the trigonometrical basic principle for

determining the linear position, and  
Figure 6 shows method steps for calculating the  
position of the identification unit.

5 Although the invention is explained below on the basis  
of a batch tracking system in semiconductor  
manufacturing, the invention is also used in other  
areas, e.g. in mechanical engineering or in libraries.  
Although reference is made below to straight aisles,  
10 the invention is also used in the case of path sections  
that are linear piece by piece.

The combination of radio and ultrasonic technology  
resolves the conflict between efficient communication  
15 and accurate localization, i.e. the performance both of  
the communication and of the localization is very high.  
When using ultrasound (US), the challenge is as far as  
possible not to permit the time-critical processing of  
the ultrasonic signals to be of significance. The speed  
20 of sound is approximately 340 m/s in contrast to the  
speed of light, at which radio beams propagate. For  
determining an item of analog location information by  
means of ultrasound, it must be ensured that a US  
receiver in a DisTag does not simultaneously receive  
25 two US signals whose origin cannot be differentiated.  
It follows from this that, in accordance with an  
anticollision condition, US transmitters are not  
permitted to transmit simultaneously which:

- lie within a specific proximity region whose  
30 extent is crucially determined by the range of the  
ultrasonic transmitter and by the reception sensitivity  
of the US receivers over the angle, and
- which transmit within a specific time determined  
by a predetermined maximum time until the arrival of a  
35 US signal.

It is thus necessary to avoid the situation in which  
two US signals are received within this time limit and

an assignment of the signal to a specific US transmitter is not possible. In the case of a performance requirement of e.g. "every 30 seconds updating of the spatial positions of all batch boxes",

5 a plurality of ultrasonic transmitters have to be driven simultaneously without the signals colliding with one another. This is achieved by all of the US transmitters that are driven simultaneously being assigned to a common cluster. The method is based on

10 giving a minimum geometrical distance between the simultaneously transmitting US transmitters of a cluster. This condition is also referred to as cluster condition below. The optimum design of the cluster condition, i.e. the selected distance between two US

15 transmitters of a cluster, is determined by the anticollision condition and the quality of the coarse localization by radio, because the DisTag or US receiver can assign a received propagation time only in blanket fashion to all the antennas of a cluster. The

20 assignment to a region during the coarse locating is effected e.g. by means of the knowledge of the position of the radio antenna with the strongest reception level of a signal coming from the DisTag to be located.

25 Moreover, it must be taken into consideration that the number of US transmitters transmitting successively in 30 seconds must be small since otherwise too little "radio time" is available in the e.g. synchronous communication protocol for:

30 - the feedback of the propagation times and the identification numbers by the DisTags,

- the communication between a connection unit (explained in greater detail below) and the DisTags.

35 In the exemplary embodiment, the time for transmitting the US signals including subsequent propagation time measurement amounts to only a quarter of a cycle.

The consequence of these restrictions is that not all of the US transmitters can be differentiated by way of the temporal position of their emission of ultrasound in the communication protocol. Thus, an absolute  
5 localization solely on the basis of US propagation times is not possible. Therefore, a coarse localization is carried out by means of radio field strength measurement, i.e. an absolute coordinate, and the fine  
10 localization is carried out via the propagation time measurement by means of ultrasound, i.e. determining a relative coordinate.

Figure 1 shows the division of a building area of a factory building 100 according to the linear concept  
15 taking account of a cluster condition. The factory building 100 is classified, according to the linear concept, into a main aisle 102 and into transverse aisles 104, 108 and also into further transverse aisles  
20 110 indicated by dots. On account of the maximum available time for a localization, which is 30 seconds in the exemplary embodiment, and the condition that all ultrasonic transmitters have to be switched three times in a cycle for redundancy reasons, the result is a  
25 maximum cluster number of 36.

In each case three ultrasonic transmitters a, b and c are combined per radio antenna 120 to 162, adjacent  
30 ultrasonic transmitters 1a to 7b in each case being at a distance of 1.6 meters, as will be explained in greater detail below with reference to figure 2. With these preconditions, per cycle a maximum of 12 radio antennas with in each case three ultrasonic  
35 transmitters can be switched through three times in an aisle. Through the use of clusters 1 to 24, however, the ultrasonic transmitters of the same cluster can be switched simultaneously. A radio antenna 120 to 162 and three ultrasonic antennas or ultrasonic transmitters 1a to 7b are referred to as a device hereinafter.

The main aisle 102 is numbered as finger "18". The transverse aisle 104 is numbered as finger "01". The transverse aisle 104 is numbered as finger "02", etc. As a result, it is possible to form identifications for  
5 the designation of an ultrasonic antenna, e.g. the identification:

013a,

for designating the first ultrasonic transmitter a in the third device of the transverse aisle 104.

10

In the exemplary embodiment, the main aisle 102 and the transverse aisles 104, 106, 110 all have a width of e.g. 2.80 meters and the main aisle 102 has a length of 38 meters. The transverse aisle 104 has a length of  
15 19.2 meters and the transverse aisle 108 has a length of 33 meters.

The devices with the radio antennas 120 to 126 and also further devices 170 (not illustrated) are arranged in  
20 the main aisle 102. The ultrasonic transmitters are designated in a row 172, beginning with 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, etc. A row 174 serves for representing numbers that specify the cluster association of the ultrasonic transmitters in the main aisle 102. Thus, the  
25 ultrasonic transmitter 1a is associated with the cluster 15, the ultrasonic sensor 1b is associated with the cluster 16, etc. Only 24 of the at most 36 possible clusters are used, so that, in the main aisle 102, the ultrasonic transmitter 4b is associated with the  
30 cluster 1 and the ultrasonic transmitter 4c is associated with the cluster 2, etc.

The transverse aisle 106 branches off from the main aisle 102 at the ultrasonic transmitter 1a of the main  
35 aisle 102. The first ultrasonic transmitter 1a in the transverse aisle 104 is assigned to the cluster 1, resulting in small influences on the ultrasonic signals of different aisles on account of the offset during the

transmission of the ultrasonic pulses. Equally, the first ultrasonic sensor 1a of the transverse aisle 108 is assigned to a different cluster, namely the cluster 15, than the ultrasonic transmitters 2c, 3a, 3b of the main aisle 102 that are closest to said ultrasonic transmitter 1a, these ultrasonic transmitters being assigned to the cluster 20, 21 and 22, respectively. The ultrasonic transmitters of the clusters 1 to 24 are driven in ascending order.

10

The devices with the radio antennas 130 to 136 are arranged in the transverse aisle 104. The ultrasonic transmitters are designated in a row 182, beginning with 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, etc. to 4c. A row 184 serves for representing numbers that specify the cluster association of the ultrasonic transmitters in the main aisle 102. Thus, the ultrasonic transmitter 1a is associated with the cluster 1 and the ultrasonic sensor 1b is associated with the cluster 2, etc.

20

The devices with the radio antennas 150 to 162 are arranged in the transverse aisle 108. The ultrasonic transmitters are designated in a row 192, beginning with 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, etc. to 7b. A row 194 serves for representing numbers that specify the cluster association of the ultrasonic transmitters in the main aisle 102. Thus, the ultrasonic transmitter 1a is associated with the cluster 15 and the ultrasonic sensor 1b is associated with the cluster 16, etc. Only 24 of the at most 36 possible clusters are used, so that, in the transverse aisle 108, the ultrasonic transmitter 4b is associated with the cluster 1 and the ultrasonic transmitter 4c is associated with the cluster 2, etc.

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Between the transverse aisles 104 and 108, too, the arrangement works with a cluster offset in order to avoid disturbances of the ultrasonic measurements. The



offset amounts to ten clusters, so that nine ultrasonic transmitters of an aisle always lie between the respectively simultaneously transmitting ultrasonic transmitters of a cluster in the event of a parallel  
5 displacement of one aisle to the other aisle.

Figure 2 shows a locating arrangement 198, forming the device with the radio antenna 130, in a manner representative of the arrangement of the mutually  
10 identically constructed devices 120 to 162, 170, 180 and 190. The devices of an aisle are arranged one after the other along a straight line. In the exemplary embodiment, the devices are mounted on a ceiling or a wall.

15 There is a distance A3 of 1.6 meters between the ultrasonic transmitter 1a and the ultrasonic transmitter 1b. There is equally a distance A4 of 1.6 meters between the ultrasonic transmitter 1b and the  
20 ultrasonic transmitter 1c. The radio antenna 130 is arranged at a distance A6 of 0.8 meter from the ultrasonic transmitter 1c and thus lies precisely in the center between the ultrasonic transmitters 1b and 1c. The radio antenna 132 of the adjacent device is at  
25 a distance of 4.8 meters from the radio antenna 130.

Figure 3 shows constituent parts of a drive and evaluation unit 220, which contains the following components besides a data processing system (not  
30 illustrated) e.g. based on the operating system Windows 2000:

- a so-called switch 222 of a data transmission network at which the data processing system is operated as well,
- 35 - a plurality of connection units connected to the switch 222, four connection units 230 to 236 of which are illustrated in figure 3. Further connection units 238 connected to the switch 236 are indicated by dots.

- a plurality of devices or antenna modules with a respective radio antenna 130 to 136 and in each case three ultrasonic transmitters, in each case four devices being connected to a connection unit 230 to 238.

- drive units 240 to 246 that are contained in a respective device or antenna module and in each case drive the three ultrasonic transmitters of a device, e.g. the drive unit 240 of the device with the radio antenna 130 drives the ultrasonic transmitters 1a, 1b and 1c.

- a power supply unit 240 for supplying power to the connection units 230 to 238 and the drive units 240 to 246.

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Figure 4 shows an identification unit 300 or a DisTag having a housing 302, to which is fitted a display 304 for representing five lines 308 to 316 of alphanumeric text. The identification unit 300 additionally also contains four operating keys 320 to 326 that work e.g. as menu selection keys.

Furthermore, the identification unit 300 contains an ultrasonic receiver 330, with the aid of which the propagation time measurement is carried out. Two light-emitting diodes 332 and 334 serve for the identification of batch boxes sought and the identification of urgent batches, respectively. The identification unit additionally contains a transmitting/receiving antenna 302 for communication with the radio antennas 120 to 162. The identification unit 300 is fed by an internal battery, an accumulator and, possibly, by a solar cell. Situated within the identification unit 300 is a circuit that provides the functions of the identification unit, in particular:

- the propagation time measurement, including a synchronization,
- the transmission of the results of the propagation

time measurement,

- the reception of messages that are represented on the display 304.

5 In figure 4, the identification of the identification unit 300 is displayed in the top left corner of the display 304 or in the line 308. In the exemplary embodiment, the identification "123" is displayed, corresponding e.g. to a batch number.

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In the display 304, line 310, the word "position" is represented in the current menu selection. Line 312 contains the text "finger 02", i.e. the specification of the finger or transverse aisle 108 in which the identification unit 300 is currently situated.

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The fourth line 314 displays the text " $x=34.50$  m" because a distance of 34.50 meters between the identification unit 300 and the start of the transverse aisle 108 has been determined. The fifth line 316 serves for displaying control symbols 350 to 354 for operating the identification unit 300.

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Figure 5 shows the trigonometrical basic principle for determining the linear position. In order to achieve a maximum performance, i.e. a maximum communication rate and at the same time an accurate localization, with the batch tracking system, the US transmitter density, i.e. the number of US transmitters per unit area, must be reduced as far as possible. For this reason, a colinear arrangement of the US transmitters in the longitudinal direction of the fingers/aisles 104, 106, 108 is effected, in the case of which only the position in the longitudinal direction of the finger/aisle 104, 106, 108 is specified precisely and unambiguously.

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The intersection of two spheres 400 and 402, whose radius is calculated from the US propagation time

between a US transmitter 7a and the identification unit 300 and between a further US transmitter 7b and the identification unit 300, yields a ring 404 that is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the finger or  
5 aisle. The distance from the respective transmitter is determined from each propagation time by means of the formula:

propagation time \* US speed = distance.

At 21 degrees Celsius, the propagation time amounts to  
10 343.96 m/s (meters per second).

The US transmitters are e.g. adjacent US transmitters or transmitters separated only by one intervening ultrasonic transmitter, e.g. the US transmitters 7a and  
15 7b in the transverse aisle 108, i.e. in the finger "02". In the exemplary embodiment, the spheres 400, 402 have the same radius  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  as the identification unit is currently situated precisely halfway between the US transmitters 7a and 7b. At other positions, the spheres  
20 400, 402 have mutually different radii. The following geometrical considerations hold true, however, for all sphere radii  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ . Therefore, with the "linear concept", in principle two US propagation times suffice for calculation of the precise position of an  
25 identification unit 300.

The US transmitters are arranged at a fixed distance  $L$  of in each case 1.6 meters in the center of the transverse aisle 108 parallel to the aisle direction.  
30 If two propagation time measurements of two US transmitters with a defined distance  $LM$  are present for a DisTag 300, in which case  $LM = L * n$  holds true, where  $n$  is a natural number, then it is possible to calculate the position of the DisTag 300 in the  
35 transverse aisle 108 by formulating Pythagoras' theorem for the right-angled triangles made from the sections 410, 412 (distance between DisTag 300 and the transmitter 7a determined from the propagation time of

the ultrasonic pulse coming from the transmitter 7a) and 414 and also the sections 410, 416 (distance between DisTag 300 and the transmitter 7b determined from the propagation time of the ultrasonic pulse coming from the transmitter 7b) and 418. The section 414 designates the x distance from the transmitter 7a. The section 418 designates the x distance from the transmitter 7b.

10 The sections 414 and 418 depend on one another by way of the distance LM and the position x, in which case in figure 5 the following holds true for the length of the section 414 equal to x:  
length of the section 414 =  $LM - x$ . The length of the  
15 section 410 does not have to be determined. The position x can thus be calculated from the relationships specified. The calculation is independent of the y position (laterally transverse with respect to the longitudinal axis) or the z position (height) of  
20 the identification unit 300 in the transverse aisle 108.

Errors in determining the positions can be avoided if the location is calculated repeatedly for an  
25 identification unit per cycle. A valid value is defined only upon correspondence of the locations determined of an identification unit. By way of example, the main cycle of 30 seconds is therefore subdivided once again into three subcycles each of 10 seconds. By virtue of  
30 this procedure, identification units 300 currently in motion can be exempted from the locating until the end of the movement. Moreover, reflections and other sources of disturbance thus influence the results to a lesser extent.

35 Figure 6 shows method steps for calculating the position of the identification unit. In method steps 500 and 502, the propagation time is determined by an

identification unit and reported to the central data processing system via the radio antennas 120 to 162. In the method step 500, the propagation time of the received US signals is determined by the DisTag, e.g. the DisTag 300 having the ID (identifier) 123 determines a propagation time of 12 ms in the time slot 13 and a propagation time of 14 ms in the time slot 18. The time slot 13 relates e.g. to the US transmitter 7a and the time slot 18 relates e.g. to the US transmitter 7b in the transverse aisle 108. In the method step 502, the propagation times determined are transmitted to the data processing system in the form of a telegram via radio.

15 In a subsequent method step 504, the field strengths are determined by the connection units 230 to 238. By way of example, the radio antenna 162 or, with the nomenclature introduced above, the antenna RF 0207 receives a reception signal from the DisTag 300 with a level of 45 dB. In the exemplary embodiment, the antenna with the second strongest reception level is the antenna 160, i.e. the antenna RF 0206, with a reception level of 30 dB.

25 Afterward, in method steps 506 to 510, a coarse localization is carried out by the data processing system, which is also referred to as a BTS server (box tracking server). In the method step 506, a check is made to ascertain whether the field strength of the strongest reception level exceeds the field strength of the second strongest reception level by 10 dB. If this is the case, then the method step 506 is followed directly by the method step 508, in which a telegram of a DisTag is assigned to an RF antenna in the layout of the factory building. In the exemplary embodiment, the telegram of the DisTag 300 is assigned to the US transmitter a at the RF antenna 7 or 162 in the finger or transverse aisle 108.

By contrast, if it is ascertained in the method step 506 that the level condition is not fulfilled, then a different localization method is used or the next reception of a telegram from the relevant DisTag is awaited.

In the subsequent method steps 512 and 514, the fine localization is carried out by the BTS server. In the method step 512, the BTS server determines the antenna 162 on the basis of the layout data of the factory building 100, see figure 1. In the subsequent method step 514, the BTS server carries out the calculations explained with reference to figure 5. During the calculation, the simpler method with only two propagation times is carried out in place of a trilateration. The locating text "finger 02; x=34.5 m" is created by the BTS server.

Method steps 516 to 520 are then carried out, in which a publication decision is taken by the BTS server. In the method step 516, a check is made to ascertain whether the position of the DisTag 300 has altered since the last cycle. If this is the case, then in the method step 518 the position is updated in a database and the locating text is transmitted to the DisTag 300. By contrast, if the position has remained the same, then the method step 516 is followed directly by the method step 520, in which an updating of the database and a publication of the locating text do not occur.

The communication of the propagation times of e.g. up to 2000 DisTags is carried out e.g. according to the known slotted ALOHA method. By way of example, 100 time slots per cycle are subdivided into in each case 20 sub-time slots. Each DisTag transmits in a randomly determined time slot, so that, on account of the resulting uniform distribution, despite identically constructed and identically operating DisTags, the

DisTags can for the most part transmit the propagation times determined. Absent messages can be avoided by virtue of the redundancy mentioned above. As an alternative, however, use is also made of a method in  
5 which each DisTag is assigned a dedicated sub-time slot.